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THE BRITISH PREMIERSHIP AND SPEAK-ERSHIP BOTH IN DOUBT.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON CYPRUS-WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT - PAY-MENT OF MEMBERS-THE CHITRAL DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA -THE ORLEANS-AOSTA RE

WHISTLER DIS-PUTE

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] (Copyright, 1895: By The Tribune Association London, March 23.-Rumors of dissolution in crease. The news telegraphed to The Tribune last week respecting Lord Rosebery's illness and its possible consequences to Parliament has now found its way into the London papers, and the supporters of the Government and the Ministerial organs are expectant of an early break-up of the Cabinet. If the removal to Walmer Castle does not benefit the Premier, he may try a short sea voyage, but in the present critical condition of the Ministry his absence from the helm of State cannot be long endured. In addition to the Cabinet's anxieties over the Veto bill, the recalcitrant Liberal brewers and the Irish Nationalists, fresh troubles are developing over the Speakership. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman does not care to undertake the drudgery imposed upon the occupant of the chair, and his colleagues cannot spare him from the War Office. Mr. Leonard Courtney has refused to take the place unless he can have the assured support of the whole House. The Conservatives wish to put Sir Matthew White-Ridley forward as candidate, but the Government side would feel it hard to hand over the Speaker's chair to the Opposition. Consequently the latter are discussing the possibilities of Mr. Lockwood or Mr. Gully. The prospect of a contest for the Speakership does not give pleasure to anybody. There is a feeling that the chairman ought to be elected by acclamation, but there is an apparent impossibility of accomplishing this result, and the probability that the Conservative, Sir Matthew White-Ridley, may secure the position adds not a little to the worries of the Prime Minister.

The melancholy ignorance which the Chancellor of the Exchequer displayed respecting the financial affairs of Cyprus has increased Lord Rosebery's vexation, and naturally has tended to disrage any disposition on his part, if such ever existed, to resign the leadership and transfer it to Sir William Harcourt. Moreover, the latter has done so little to assist his chief through a feeling of jealousy that it would require a great effort of self-abnegation on Lord Rosebery's part to allow his rival an opportunity of climbing to the position to which ae has aspired and for which he has intrigued. Last week, in one of his moments of blustering, Sir William Harcourt sneered at Cyprus as a remnant of the Anglo Turkish convention, describing it as a squalid possession costing British taxpayers £200,000 year-. This week he has had to confess before Parliament that the Cyprus convention saves England f10,000 annually, under the arrangements for guaranteeing the Turkish loan. In seventeen years Great Britain has made a profit out of Cyprus of nearly £200,000, and yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not aware of these financial The case for the disestablishment and disendow-

ment of the Church in Wales was well presented on Thursday by the Home Secretary, when he moved the second reading. The best part of his argument was that in which he showed that the Welsh Church had ceased to be indigenous in any sense. His chief justification was found in the contention that there was a national and universal demand for disestablishment, as illustrated by the election of more than thirty members. or almost the entire number belonging to the principality, who favor the bill. Like the Welsh Nonconformists, however, Mr. Asquith refuses the demands of the Church party for a religious census on the grounds alleged by Macaulay that the Church would be supported by multitudes who had no religion at all. Another feature of Mr. Asquith's argument was his veiled recognition of Wales as a nation, with the object of justifying the demand for Welsh Home

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made some excellent points in favor of maintaining the bequests of the plous founder, but the testamentary wishes of that worthy donor have been so often disregarded by modern legislation that Sir Michael's appeal will probably fall on deaf ears. The Weish members who spoke on the bill gave abundant evidence of bitter hostility to the Establishment. In fact, here lies the root of the present agitation against the Church in Wales. No one denies her enormous efforts in recent years to make up for neglected opportunities, and the Church of England in Wales to-day is in a more active, healthy condition than in any other part of the United Kingdom; but unfortunately the Nonconformists have made a political question of it, and the pressure of Church tithes, which this bill does not remove, has helped to feed the discontent.

A division on second reading is expected on Tuesday, and possibly the Government may have a majority of about twenty. If the bill ever reaches the Lords it will of course be rejected.

Last night's debate on the bill for the payment of Members and the greatly reduced majority in its favor illustrate how this demand has lost ground. Two years ago its proposal was carried by a majority of forty-seven. Last night in a much smaller House it was carried by a majority of eighteen, the number voting for it being 100 less. During those two years the public has been able to learn how the system operates in other countries. In some parts of the world which may pot be unknown to American readers paid membership has been disastrous; in the British Colonies it has amounted to a positive scandal Not long ago Victoria, suffering from tremendous financial disasters, increased its tariffs and retrenched in its civil service. The strongest objections to economy, when it touched their own pockets, were the paid labor members. Again in Queensland the Lower House largely reduced the salaries of all public servants, but, taking advantage of their majority, the workingmen who were members of the Chamber increased the allowance to themselves. New-Zealand has a record almost equally disgraceful. These circumstances have become known to public men in England and have helped to discredit the idea of paid mem-

To-day's news from India indicates the imminence of another serious frontier campaign.

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However good may be the intentions of the Indian Government, they seem unable to avoid periodic conflicts with unruly neighbors. This last complication arises from their desire to control one of the approaches to India-in fact, the easiest approach that could be useful to a Russian army advancing from Central Asia. The geography of the Chitral district is hardly known politically. The country is protected under the suzerainty of Cashmere, to which state India is The fanaticism and warlike qualities of the Chitral tribesmen are not equalled even in the Khyber and other Afghan passes. Notwithstanding the assistance of Afghan troopsfor the Ameer and Umra Khan are bitter foes a empaign in Chitral will be so difficult a business that it may envolve the employment of more than 20,000 men. Already 14,000 are massed for forward movement, and England has heard only a few whispers about the trouble-a strange contrast to the feverish excitement in France over the Madagascar adventure.

Some newspapers continue to gird at the new ensor of plays. It is difficult to learn anything of the mysterious Mr. Redford's history, but it is understood that for nearly ten years he assisted his friend, the la e Mr. Pigott, in the discharge of the duties which he has now openly under taken. As a matter of fact, his services were so highly appreciated by the Lord Chamberlain's department that the post was conferred upon him without his applying for it. When Mr. Pigott died, Mr. Redford who was in the Chamberlain's office, presented himself before the head of the department with an armful of plays. He explained that, as a friend of Mr. Pigott, he had gone through most of these; the others, which were not read, he placed at the Chamberlain's disposal and offered to deal with them if His Lordship so desired. This explanation surprised Lord Carrington, who was so highly pleased with Mr. Redford's work that he gave him the vacant post. There were about eighty applicants for it, including men like Dr. Wallace, Mr. Walter Polock, Mr. Edmund Gosse, in fact nearly everybody who aspired to be a literary or dramatic personage thought he ought to have the censor-

garding the duties pertaining to this position The censor is not primarily required to excise risky passages from new dramas, but to keep the stage free from personalities, blasphemous incidents, political allusions and insults to foreign potentates and nationalities. If the censor had to purify the modern drama of everything to which any one might object, he would require a staff of a dozen assistants.

The influenza, which is happily abating, has wiped out a well-known British institution-the German Reed Company. First occurred the death of Mr. German Reed, next that of his partner, the well-known Mr. Corney Grain, and last that of Mrs. German Reed. The performance of the Reeds pleased many Puritans who would not go inside a theatre. The style of attraction was insular, but it was clean. It satirized the follies and customs of the day, but was never ill-natured. Mr. Grain did more than keep up the traditions of Albert Smith and John Parry; he lifted the drawing-room form of entertainment to a level with first-class comedy. Personally he possessed extraordinary bonhomie, and was in private life the prince of good fellows.

The formal betrothal of Princess Heléne of Orleans to the Duke of Aosta attracts attention here because the Princess is widely known in England. Except by accident of descent, she is more English than French. The marriage, too, may have important consequences, for it is by no means improbable that the Duke may some day ascend the throne of Italy. King Humbert's only son is in bad health and may possibly never marry. It was this Princess Heléne whom the late Duke of Clarence wished to marry, and, but for the religious difficulty, he would have been permitted to make the alliance.

Since the Mackay-Melssonier incident artistic society has not been so much interested in any dispute as that which recently arose between Sir William Eden and Mr. James Whistler. The result of the trial shows what surprises may be in store for those who pursue the "gentle art of making enemies." It is, of course, obvious that Mr. Whistler failed to adopt the plain business precaution of making a definite agreement, but French courts usually decide upon equities or according to sentiment. In this instance the penalties imposed upon Mr. Whistler and the paternal homily of the presiding judge constituted what Mr. Whistler would probably describe as "a blurred symphony in gold and black." Many people consider the decision of the Court very illogical and the penalties wholly unjustifiable, and a movement is proposed among artists to pay Mr. Whistler's law expenses.

THE RECENT CIVIL WAR IN ARABIA. Washington, March 23.—Some details of the little civil war in Arabia, recently ended, reached the State Department to-day in a report from Archi-bald MacKirdy, United States Vice-Consul at Muscat, under date of February 13. In his report Mr.

Mackirdy says:

Yesterday Sheikh Abdallah Bin Saleh came here from Sharkiyeh, accompanied by about 49 men, on a supposed friendly visit. During last night he took possession of the town, and the Sultan and his brother have retired to the forts on either side of the harbor, from which they are bombarding the palace, which is occupied by Sheikh Abdallah's people. I understand the attempt is to be made to place Seyyed Saond Bin Aryan on the throne. Both sides expect reinforcements in a day or two, and a week will probably see the dispute settled one way or another. A British man-of-war is expected. Meanwhile, American life and property are quite safe.

AN OIL PAINTING BY THE KAISER. Berlin, March 23.-Emperor William has sent to the Academy an oil painting from his own hand, a marine piece, representing a combat of fronclads. Of course, it is pronounced admirable. It will be sold to swell the charity fund at the Charity Bazaar, opened this week in the dining hall of the Reichshof, under the Empress's patron-age. The Princess Frederick Leopold, Mrs. J. B. Jackson and a host of filled women kept the re-freshment stall in the bazaar.

THE BERLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. Berlin, March 22.-Work on the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, to be opened in May, 1896, is going forward rapidly. Dr Hoffacker, architect of the German section of the Chicago Fair, is laying out the grounds along the banks of the Upper Spree.

RUSSIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY. St. Petersburg, March 23.-It is officially announced that Count d'Osten-Sacken, Russian Minister to Bavaria, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany.

CHANNEL STEAMERS FOGBOUND. London, March 23.-The Guernsey passenger steamers from Southampton and Weymouth are twenty-six hours overdue, owing to 'he fog in the Channel, which is the heaviest known for many years. The managers of the companies say that the overdue vessels are anchored in mid-channel, waiting for the weather to clear.

BELGIUM'S PROHIBITION RESCINDED. Washington, March 23.-The Belgian Government has informed the State Department that the dis-criminating duties against food products recently imposed have been repealed by royal decree.

TURNING TO GLADSTONE.

HE IS EXPECTED TO HELP THE LIBERALS OUT OF THEIR TROUBLES.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND DISSOLUTION QUESTIONS NOT TO BE DECIDED UNTIL AFTER CONSUL-

CREASING-THE VOTE FOR SALA-RIES IN THE COMMONS-

ENGLAND'S POSITION CONFERENCE.

London, March 23.-Mr. Gladstone's return to London has been hastened by the deadlock in the Cabinet over the question of the succession to the Speakership and the still more serious difference in regard to the dissolution of Parlia ment, upon which question there seems to be no feeling of unanimity. It is certain that the advice of the ex-Premier will guide the Ministers in deciding both questions, and until the leaders have had the benefit of consultation with him nothing will be done. At the Cabinet Council which was convened a week ago last Tuesday it seemed improbable that there would be a dissolution until the Ministerial programme fixed at the beginning of the session had been carried out The Executive Committee of the Liberal party had told the election agents that there would change in the situation is due to Lord Rose bery's increasing desire to withdraw from the Premiership, and there is a general realization now that something must be done to make a change in the existing state of affairs. The squabbles over the Speakership and the threatened desertions from the Ministerial ranks or the question of local veto have also had their effect upon Lord Rosebery, and the other Ministers are becoming disgusted over the tension aused by their working with a small and uncertain majority, which may at any moment be

Lord Rosebery is gaining strength slowly, bu he has prolonged periods of insomnia and symptoms of serious nervous disorder. Nevertheless he will not withdraw from office until he sees the end of the present Parliament. For ten days he has not had a single night's sleep, and his favor ite remedy, that of drinking warm water, which he has found valuable upon previous occasions when similarly attacked, has not been efficacious Only drugs have given relief to him, and these only temporarily. His condition is such that his physicians have again urged him to take a sea voyage as the only thing which would perma nently benefit him.

The Queen has been informed of Lord Rose bery's condition and desire to retire from office, colleagues will allow time for the Premier to recover from his ailments before taking action which would embarrass him, and this course pursued. However, there is a clique of Ministers among whom Sir William Harcourt is the most prominent, who think that the easiest way out o a seemingly impassable road is an early dissolu-

The choice of the Liberals for the succession he Speakership now lies between the Rt. Hon Leonard Courtney and William Court Gully, and the latter will probably be the Ministerial nominee. Mr. Gully, who is Member of the House for Carlisle, is a grandson of the fame slightweight champion pugilist, John Gully, who, after retiring from the ring, became Member of Parliament for Pontefract. Mr. Gully's father, James Manby Gully, was a noted hydropathic physician, whose reputation, however, was not enhanced by his connection with the notorious Bravo poisoning connection with the notorious Bravo porconing case. The present Mr. Gully is a high-bred, courtly, dignified and clever gentleman and a Queen's Counsel. He would unquestionably make a good figure in the chair, but he is so seldom in his seat that Sir Charles Dilke was recently moved to ask, in connection with his candidacy. "Would you make a man Speaker who has been ten years a Member and ten minutes in the House?"

The setback which the Radicals received in the The setback which the Radicals received in the House of Commons last night in the vote on the question of paying salaries to members has given great satisfaction to the Conservatives, who greeted the announcement of the result of the division with probaged cheers. In 1893 when the question was voted on it was carried by a majority of forty-seven. Last night the majority in its favor was only eighteen, and the Opposition favor was only eighteen, and the Oppo went nearly frantic in their expression of delight at the shrinkage.

In the communications which have passed be In the communications was not become the British and German Governments : regard to the calling of a Monetary Conference Sir William Harcourt is reported as defining the position of England as ready to take part : a conference if a basis of feasible discussion shabe obtained. It is the opinion of officials high i be obtained. It is the opinion of officials high in authority that prolonged negotiations upon this subject must precede the conference.

General Booth, in a written interview on "Darkest America," expresses the opinion that native Americans are superior as a class to native English in religious work. This work, he says, they conduct on a broader basis in America than they do here. There is no such wall between the churches either, in a special or a religious way, in America as there is in England. The difficulty in the United States is in their new and mixed population. The enrolment of 1,600,000 tramps in a great and distinct army, and a host of criminals, all working in colonies under Salvation Army plans, is one of General Booth's remedies for the evils he seeks to eradicate. General Booth, in a written interview

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her children have gone to Paris.

United States Consul-General Patrick A. Col-United States Consul-General Patrick A. Collins, and other Americans, are organizing an American Society for the purpose of giving monthly dinners. The first of these entertainments will take place on April 4.
Capta'n Lewis E. Wintz will succeed Captain Custance as Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, at a saiary of \$1,500 a coar.

year.

The Marquis of Lorne has written the libretto of a new opera composed by Hamish McCunn.

D. Donohue, British Consul at San Francisco, will shortly retire on account of advancing age.

DENYING TALES OF TURKISH CRUELTY. STATEMENT OF A EUROPEAN WHO WAS 12 ARMENIA LAST FALL, SIR ELLIS ASIL-MEAD-BARTLETT'S LETTER.

London, March 23.-The Turkish Embassies in London and Paris give absolutely wholesale denials of the stories that 2,500 Armenians are in prison and many of them dying from the rigors of finement. "The Globe's" correspondent in Constantinople quotes a statement made by a European mercial man who was travelling in Bitlis and Moosh last fall. This man avers that he was pass ing through Djellyeguzan on and about February 23, when, it is related, the most inhuman atrocities were perpetrated, one incident being the massacre of 360 Armentans of all ages and both sexes by Turkish troops. It was alieged, too, that these per-sons had been induced to surrender by promises of protection and that the dead and dying were throws into an immense pit together. In refutation of this story, he says that he neither saw nor heard any-thing of the massacre, although he admits that the village was attacked in consequence of the hostile attitude of its inhabitants toward the Government

attlinde of its inhabitants toward the Government. He saw ruins here and there, as the result of the fighting, but declares that the accounts published in the newspapers in Great Britain were gross exaggerations and that the so-called details were pure fiction. This, he declared, is especially true of the stories of the bruial usage of women and girls and the torture of villagers.

In another letter Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett denounced as monstrous lies the statements that, owing to grave reports of outrages from the Russian Consuls at Erzeroum and Van, Russia has appointed an Imperial Commission to examine and report upon the alleged barbarities practised in Turkish prisons. It is needless to denounce this story. Sir Ellis says, as it is too obviously an ornate composition of a fictionist, inspired by the Anglo-Armenian Association. This letter, however, has not excited the public, and the members of the flouse of Commons who are not connected with the Armenian Association have called a meeting, to be held on

ETHESDA Hon, Jas. G. Jenkins, U. S. Judge, Chico, Tknow Bethesda to be an excellent water. Clem. Studebnker, South Bend, Ind.
have Bethesda for my daily beverage, and co have Bethesda for my daily beverage, and can-not well do without it.

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**CRAY HAIR** 

A. SIMONSON,

21ST AND 22D STS. Monday, with the object of organizing an extension of the anti-Turkish agitation.

THE SULTAN'S IRADE WITHHELD. Boston, March 23.-The irade, or permit, of the Sultan of Turkey to the American Girls' College, at Scutari, Western Turkey, that was promised about six weeks ago, has not been formally issued. The ollege is supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, of Boston. The Sultan had the impression that the granting of the permit and the pub-lication of the fact in the United States would quiet the anti-Turkish agitation due to the alieged attectives toward the Armenians. The anticipated effect not having resulted from the published cable dispatch of Judge Terrell, the United States Minister to the Sublime Porce, the Sultan has not issued the irade. Likewise no progress has been made toward granting other requests for permits issuing from the American Board of Foreign Missions.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE IN LONDON THE AGED ENTREMIER APPARENTLY IN GOOD CONDITION AFTER HIS JOURNEY FROM

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE London, March 23.-Mr, and Mrs. Gladstone ar ived at the Charing Cross station at 7.50 o'clock his evening. An enormous crowd had gathered in and about the station, and when the ex-Premier and his wife appeared upon the platform, they were greeted with cheer after cheer. Both Mr. Paris, March 23 - Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone passes hrough the city this morning on their way is ondon. While at cannes they met and con-ersed with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne)

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE DOMINION. St. John's, N. F., March 23 (Special).-Delegates cill certainly go to Ottawa by the mail steamer on Tuesday, but their names are not yet made known, ast night's anti-Confederate meeting was largely The speaking, however, was poor and weak, and no representative men were on the plat-Resolutions against confederation were dopted, but no alternative was brought forward. The movement is not formidable. Sir William Whiteway's condition is unchanged The movement is not formidable. Sir William Whiteway's condition His illness is likely to be tediou

SIR HENRY PONSONBY NEAR TO DEATH. Osborne, Isle of Wight, March 23.-Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria and Keeper of the Privy Purse, is said to be in a moribund condition.

REJECTED BY THE HOUSE OF MAGNATES Budapest, March 22 - The House of Magnates to ay rejected by a vote of 117 to 111 the clause of the us Freedom bill giving Hebrews equal rights

THE ELECTRICAL COMPANY'S ARRANGEMENT The pending negotiations between the General and Manufacturing Company, as printed in The Tribune yesterday morning, are for the purpose of nding ruinous competition and litigation. A repreof the General Electric Company said yes erday that the proposed arrangements were more in the nature of a pooling of patents, but were n electric trust is a little wide of the mark. A panies to perfect the proposed plan, and it is be The announcement of the negotiations has had a most heneficial effect upon the stock of the General Electric Company, which has been going steadily up. Mr. Coffin president of the General Electric company, went to Boston yesterday.

The steamer Potomac, which arrived here yester day from London, reported that on March 12, about 330 miles off the Irish coast, the derellet Norwegian bark Brigetti was sighted.

The crew of the bark was rescued on February 5 by the steamer Snowflake, and taken to Phila delphia. When the Potomac sighted the derelict she hore down on her and a boat's crew was sent aboard to see if she were worth towing into port. She was found to be in such a condition that it wreck they found a cat in the lazarette. The cat ons surrounded by water, but was in good condidering the long time she had been sole aken on board the Potomac, and Captain Leitch, eays he will not part with her as to sea. The eat has been named the abandoned bark on which she is called 'Getty' for short. It is a eat has nine lives that she lived BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM.

THE MANAGERS APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR FINANCIAL AID.

The Board of Managers of the Burnham Industrial Farm report that during the history of the institution, began in 1886, by the gift of the property in anaan Four Corners, by Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, N. J., 223 boys of criminal, vicious, truant or disobedient habits have been received. Of these 57 are now in the school. Eighty per cent of those discharged have proved by useful lives the value of their teaching and discipline. Owing to the unusual business depression, the managers' income has been greatly decreased, while their expense have been unusually large, partly owing to the loss of their barns by fire in October last, and partly wing to necessary repairs to the property, and the present month finds them \$6.500 in debt. They receive no State aid or county support, and the institution is entirely dependent upon the vojuntary benevolence of the people. The board, therefore, appeals to the public for help in their present need. Contributions may be sent to Robert Carter, treasurer, Room \$22, United Charities Building, No. 85 Fourth-ave.

The Board of Managers are Frederick G. Burnham, Maurice E. Viele, James F. Maury, W. M. F. Round, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Charles Ernest Pellen, W. Le Grand Cannon, Chariton T. Lewis, Elias Y. Herrick and W. W. Lockwood, The Rev. John Dooly is superincendent, and his address is Box 29, Canaan Four Corners. ent month finds them \$6,500 in debt.

TOLD BY MRS. SURRATT'S COUNSEL.

EVIDENCE DESTROYED, HE SAYS, THAT WOULD

following: "Fire has just destroyed the last shred f documentary evidence that, it is alleged, would ave removed the stain of conspiracy to assassinate Abraham Lincoin from the name of Mary E. Sur-rait. This woman, who suffered death on the charge preferred against her, had for her counse! Colonel John W. Clampitt, of Highland Park, in whose pos session was the evidence that he thinks would have restored her good name and shown that in the pasion of the time an innocent person had been sacr cel. For thirty years Colonel Clampitt had been collecting data and evidence, and had it so combelieved, that none could doubt it. It was ready for publication, and then came the fire, which lestroyed his residence and all the evidence accumu lated since that day, thirty years ago, when he strove to save the woman from the gallows. It was not until yesterday that Colonel Clampiet spoke of this particular loss which he had suffered in the

burning of his home. "The world was beginning to believe that Mrs. Surratt was a martyr," he said, 'and I had that which would have incontestably proved it, but it is

Walter, the priest who administered extreme unc-tion to Mrs. Surratt at the very foot of the scaffold. in Washington? I saw him before his dear

me the secret of this refusal to let her speak. When I first brought him out in Washington to urge him to give me that which I needed to help clear her name, he told me, first of all, that the woman was absolutely innocent of the charge against her, and then he told me this astonishing story. He said it had been evident to him that the War Department, while bent on convicting, had doubts of the guilt of Mrs. Surratt. From the evidence given me by Father Walter, I learned that he had been sent for by the Department the day before the execution by the Department the day before the execution and had been told that he would not be allowed to see Mrs. Surratt on the day of her death unless he would pielge his faith and honor as a priest of God that after he had absolved her and she had received the Sacrament he would prevent her from making any protestation of her innocence. In otherwords, as the price of being allowed to minister to a dying woman. Father Walter was forced by the War Department to consent to allow her to die without one word from her lips to the world as to her innocence when in the state of grace following absolution has been used as an argument in favor of her guilt. The truth is now known. Father Walter's story is gone it, fire, but I have it in my memory, and now I let it go to the world."

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL HERB.

John Dalzell, member of Congress from the Pitts burg district in Pennsylvania, is at the St. James Hotel. Thomas B. Reed and Mr. Dalzell occupy adjoining scats in the House of Representatives. one of Mr. Reed's lieutenants o the floor of the House. Mr. Dalzell was a member of Congressman Wilson's Ways and Means Com-mittee. It has been said that he will, be chosen chairman of this committee by Mr. Reed in the next Congress, although Sereno E. Payne, of York, outranks him is, point of service, and is strong candidate for the place. It will be interest ing to note which of the candidates is appointed. When Mr. Daizell was asked about legislation in the next Congress he said: "I don't think I can say anything of interest. I don't know anything new. We are all taking a long vacation, and when Congress convenes again these questions will come up, and then will be the time to discuss these matters."

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126-130 NASSAU ST.

HAVE HELPED TO PROVE HER INNOCENCE. Chicago, March 23.-A morning paper prints the

one in flames. 'Did you know that only the other day Father

In order that you may know the value of order that you may know the value of the evidence that his declaration put in my hands I must detail the scene at the execution. Mrs. Surratt was a devout Roman Catholic. I am a Protestant, but, in common with other Protestants, I know that truth falls from the lips of a person prepared for liesues and who is about to the lips of a person prepared for liesues and who is about to the lips of a person prepared for Heaven and who is about to die. This woman, on the scaffold, shrived for eternity, turnel to her spiritual adviser and said: "Holy father, can I not tell these people before I die that I am inno-cent of the crime for which I have been condemned to death?" Father Waiter repiled: "No, my child; the world and all that is in it has now receded for ver. It would do no good, and it might disturb erenity of your last moments. Father Walter, before his death, revealed to

RÉJANE A PRESIes fatigues de la Grippe le véritable extrait de malt

de JEAN HOFF m'a rendu beaucoup de bien. Il est un tonique admirable et de meilleurs effets sur l'appetit si l'on le prend avec les repas. A Paris jai

usé constamment cet extrait de malt, veuillez bien, Messieurs, me faire savoir votre prix. Agréez Messieurs, mes salutations empressées. "The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has restored me wonderfully

from the effects of the grip. It is an admirable tonic and appetizer when taken with the meals. I have used it constantly in Paris, and would very much like to know your price here."

Beware of imitations. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has this signature on neck label. Eisser & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York.

WATCHWORD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

BROOKLYN DEPOT: